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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

EGAPENT OF MUSIC. Pourteenth et.-Rigoletto-BOWERY PHRATES. BOWER-MARRIED LIFE-THE MIBLO'S GARDEN. Breadway-CROWN DIAMONDS.

BERTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street—Kony O'Mork WOOD'S MINSTERLS-Mechanics' Hall-472 Breadway.

DUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, 886 Broadway-Buck

CHINESE ASSEMBLY ROOMS, 889 Broadway-Paus Bama of Every and Sizes of Sprattofel. PREHAM'S BURLESQUE OPERA EOUSE, 663 Broad-

New York, Friday, June 15, 1855.

The News. Our report of the proceedings of the Know No things at Philadelphia yesterday will attract uni versal attention. As was anticipated, upon the adoption of the majority report of the platform committee the abolition faction, led by Senator Wilson, holted. Yesterday they organized a separate meet. ing, and promulgated an address to the people, which we publish. We have alluded at length in the editorial columns to the effect this movement will produce. The regular convention, purged of malcontents, proceeded with their business, and mased the modifications to the risual. A proposition to admit American Catholics to fellowship created a warm debate, and was finally defeated by a large majority. A motion directing the Secretary to publish the proceedings and platform in news papers friendly to the cause, was adopted, and an address was ordered to be prepared and circulated. The greatest harmony characterized the proceed ings throughout the day.

The New York Know Nothing delegation have

published a call for a grand mass meeting in the Park on Monday evening next. Judge Cone, Albert Pike, and other prominent members of the Order, are advertised to be present.

The squad of abolition Know Somethings at Cleveland yesterday adopted a platform based upon anti-Papal, anti-slavery and pro-cold water princi they of vitality.

The New Hampshire Senate yesterus. with the House in electing James Bell and John P Hale to the United States Senate. Bell received eleven votes and Hale ten votes. The democratic car didates received each one vote. So New Ham a shire will be represented by two rampant free soil ers in the ext session of Congress.

The Committee of Arrangements appointed by the Democratic Republican General Committee t make arrangements for holding a grand mass meet ing of the national democracy, met yesterday after seen at No. 25 Coambers street; but, without trans acting any business, they adjourned till three clock in the afternoon of Saturday next.

The Sachems of Tammany Society met in the Old Wigman last evening, when a comm'ttee was appointed with instructions to report a proper or-der of arrangements for the due celebration of the

We have advices from the Rio Grande to the 10th inst. The outbreak, of whi h we published a brie account on Sunday, resulted in the capture of Monterey by the revolutionists on the 27th ult. Some seventy officers-rather a large complement. we should say-twenty-six pieces of cannon, with is up again, and had encountered the government forces, but the result we have not learned. Sante Anna has his hands full, between the revolutionists in the south and in the north, with the ubiquitous Caravajal fighting on his own hook.

We have received files of the Havans journals up to the 3d inst., but they do not contain a line of intelligence which could prove of the slightest interest to our readers. All apprehensions of a fili. buster descent on the island of Cuba seem to have entirely passed away, and political and other matters are quite dull and uninteresting.

A disturbance occurred in the Baptist church at Plainfield, N. J., on Sanday last. The facts as stated are, that while Rev. Mr. Welch, a converted Roman Catholic priest, was preaching and dilating upon the dogmas of that religion, the priest who ficiates in the Catholic church of the place entered the church and commenced a tirade of abuse against the preacher. Several gentlemen present imme distely took the inconsiderate priest out, and the prescher fivished his discourse without further in-

A despatch from New Orleans states that cholers has appeared among the United States troops at Baten Rouge in an epidemi: form, and that several deaths had already occurred, and some fifty of the soldiera were sick.

The New Jersey State Temperance Convention met at New Brunswick yesterday. Most of the counties were represented. Hen. Theodore Frelinghusen addressed the meeting in the afternoon. The new steam frigate Merrimac was successfully launched yesterday from the Charlestown Navy Yard. An immense crowd of spectators witnessed

the spectacle. The cotton market was less active yesterday, the sales being confined to about 1,500 a 2,000 bales ing firm, however, at the previous savance Flour was without further change, and closed rather firmer at previous prices. Upper Lake wheat sold at \$2.05, and fair white Canadian at \$2 46. Corn was quite active, but at rather easier prices. The transactions embraced considerable lots for export Pork was firmer, with sales at an advance in prices fer eld mess. Other provisions were generally steady, and in good demand. About 18,000 bushels corn, and 400 bales of cotton, were engaged for Liverpool, at rates stated in another column.

FORNEY'S IDEA OF HONOR .- Col. Forney, the present President of the United States, has got his man Pierce to say in his paper (the Washington Union) that there is no harm in writing a letter to a friend asking him to play stoolpigeon for the purpose of extracting evidence to be used in court against an innocent woman. Opinions differ. Forney's man Pierce has a right to his. But he blunders in his attempt to make it good. He should not say Forney thought he was acting for the best when he tried to make Roberts play stool-pigeon; for that is sheer nonsense, and every murderer, pickpocket and houseburner may say the same. He should say boldly that the steel pigeon game is honoxable and unexceptionable, and that Mr. President Forney has brought it to a perfection which reflects the highest credit on his abilities and does honor to the circle with which he has been connected. Pierce must Lough officer services of the service of the

Grand Flare-Up in the Philadelphia Kriew Nothing Council on the Question of Stavery -Still Brilliant Prospects of the Friture.

The proceedings of the great National Know Nothing or American Party Council, which took place yesterday in Philadelphia, will attract, in a most especial manner, the attention of the public. On the slavery question, as might have been naturally espected, there has been a decided split. The platform reported by the committee, which received a majority late on Wednesday night, has been publicly repudiated by many of the Northern States, headed by Massachusetts, in a series of separate resolutions, passed in a special meeting, and addressed to the people of the United States. We refer our readers for the curious particulars to the report in another column.

This result has been generally anticipated. But instead of this split being a disaster to the Know Nothings, we are inclined to think that it will constitute a stronger ground for them to acquire further victory and power over the old parties in the separate States. It was idle to suppose, in the present state of excited feeling between the North and South on slavery, caused by the Pierce administration, that any common ground of agreement could be found for the construction of a national platform other than opposition to that imbecile administration. They were compelled to agree to disagree on slavery. This will give the Know Nothings the vantage ground in future contests, both North and South, each in their own State. They will now fall back, each State on its own passions, principles, prejudices and humbugs, either on sla very or anti-slavery, and thus have a better chance to carry the elections of this year than they otherwise could have done. In nine or twelve months they will be able to call another National Council or Convention, simply for the nomination of President and Vice President, and we venture to say that on that single plank-involving simply eighty millions of spoils per annum-there will be

no split-no division-no flare-up. We rather think, therefore, judging of these matters in a practical way, that the Know Nothings as a party will now become in each State the most formidable of any other in the field. Take, for instance, the Know Nothings of New York. The course of the Northern and Southern men relieves them from all compromises to Southern sentiment, and they can go that will dection next fall on any platform most votes, without regard to sax carries the slavery. We verily believe that by the droll result or split of the Council in Philadelphia, both the Seward party and the Frank Pierce party are completely caught in a trap. The several Know Nothing State organizations over the Union will never be abandoned till after the Presidential election of 1856, and for that single contest they can bring already nearly 1,500,000 absolute voters into the field, besides the volunteers they may pick up by the way

M. Soule.-M. Soulé has recently passed through New York, in bad temper, it is said, with the administration, and quite as resolved as before to gibbet them in his book. It does not appear that the blandishments of the organ or the flattery of the President have had much effect in soothing the wounded pride of the ex-Minister to Spain; and those who said that Soulé was a vain Frenchman who would easily be caught with a few promises and polite speeches seem to have mistaken their man.

It appears likely that the President will be exhibited in a more amusing than pleasant light in this book of the ex-Minister's. Rumor hath it, that when Soulé disobeyed Marcy's instructions, and refused to follow the administration in their change of policy from severe to gentle, from bluster to whine, he was fully sustained by private letters of the President. Mr. Pierce. it would seem, has been under the delusion that he had a mind of his own; and though he was, or ought to have been convinced of the contrary every time he met Mr. Marcy and was crushed and moulded by the iron hand of that veteran politician, he still fostered the rash belief by corresponding privately with the foreign Ministers. In this way, it is said, he wrote to Soulé approving all he had done, and expressing his opinion of Marcy in language more forcible than elegant or Christianlike. There will be some funny disclosures when that book appears.

THE FRENCH INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION .- From what we can glean from the French and English journals, the Paris Exhibition seems likely to prove as great an abortion as that of New York. Al hough the architectural details and interior decorations of the building are as perfect as the acknowledged taste of the French in these respects can make them, the real objects of its erection seem to have been very imperfectly carried out. There is a lamentable incompleteness observable in almost all the departments-but more especially in that of the United States. It would seem from the indifference manifested by our manufacturers towards these exhibitions, that they are satisfied with the field for their exertions which they find in their own country, without seeking to extend it abroad. Even the French themselves do not seem to have entered into the scheme with that enterprise and ardor which they employed in the London and New York exhibitions. The demands which the war is making upon their sinking resources have probably taken from them, for the present, all inclination to indulge in these industrial contests, which are too costly to bear frequent repetition. They may serve to give popularity to their promoters, but the nanufacturers say they don't pay.

THE BARK MAGNOLIA .- There seems to be a good deal of mystification connected with the bark Magnolia, which has been recently captured and carried into Mobile on suspicion of forming part of a certain filibustering expedition. It has been thought that Col. Kinney knew all about her, and that she was designed to aid in a descent on Nicaragua. This is not so : She belonged not to Col. Kinney, but to the Cuban Junta, and the warlike stores found on board of her were destined for "the ever faith ulfale."

Closing Scenes of the Tectotal Delusion. Mayor Dow has published a long letter or message on the late riots in Portland. The Aldermen of the city concur in it; which is not at all surprising, as the last thing we heard of them was their concurring in a scheme. proposed by the Mayor, to buy Neal Dow's iquor for the city grogshop. They seem, in fact, to be a pleasant, accommodating set generally. The message states that the riot "was foreseen"; that for some time befere it broke out "numbers of excited persons were assem bled round the City Hall"; that the police armed themselves with revolvers and prepared to defend the place to the last extremi ty"; that "the mob collected in great force, and exhibited every symptom of savage ferocity"; that the first Captain applied to fer assistance declined to "expose his company to the fury of the mob without cartridges"; that "during the whole time were heard the ferocions sounds of the mob"; that the Sheriff, when he went out, was assailed "by jeers and savage brawls"; that the Mayor was met by " groans, howls and showers of stones;" that after warning, the "shower of missiles continued as before with every expression of rage"; that "the roar of the mob, with the rattle and crash of missiles and the occasional volleys of pistol shots from the police came up in mingled confusion"; that "the police could not hold out five minutes longer, but would fall a sacrifice to the fury of the that "the voice of the infurimob"; ated mob drowned every other sound"; that the mob was "the most determined and ferocions ever seen in the city"; that "if that infuriated mob had accomplished their first object, they would have become mad, and God knows how far their passions would have carried them"; and so on. For the love of temperance, good Neal Dow, of what city or den of wickedness have you written such things? Is it of a village in Ashantee, or a South Sea cannibal island? Do they refer to a scene in the Jacquerie, or a conflict between the Imperialists and the Triads in some barbarous nook of China? It cannot be that the "infuriated," "ferocious" "raging mob" here described, which was so nearly exterminating the police, and going mad afterwards, was nothing more than the citizens of the quiet, orderly, peaceable

little city of Portland. Yet so it seems. The people of Portland, who have never been mentioned in the news papers, save for their hospitality to strangers and the vigorous attempts they are making to promote the trade of the State, became, on the occasion referred to, a crowd which so calm a man as Neal Dow characterises with these epithets. Men whom hitherto nothing has ever stirred but a desire to show attention to visiters and to extend their commercial intercourse with the world, acted, according to Neal Dow, more like savages than civilized men. We do not vouch, be it remembered, for their having acted thus, but Neal Dow says they did, and that suffices for the present.

wWhat then are we to think of the caus character of the peting a transformation in the which according to Neal Dow conve measure from peaceable, law-fearing citizens into an infuriated bloodthirsty mob? What shall we say of the Prohibitory law when these are its fruits?

All communities are liable to become reckless, excitable and turbulent. They do so when oppression goads them to resistance. During the height of the Revolution, excesses were committed by the whigs as well as the tories. of which few historians care to boast, and which would have been inexcusable had they been perpetrated in cold blood. The cause was obvious: oppression had goaded the people to fury and they broke loose from all restraint. The fact, to the thinking mind, is pregnant with the principle that such oppression as that attempted the tories and the King cannot be practised on men bred to liberty. This riot at Portland is a perfectly parallel case. According to Neal Dow's own showing, the mob was driven to a pitch of frensy which frightened him out of his wits: this is the parallel fact; and the parallel principle follows, namely, that a law such as that attempted to be enforced by Neal Dow and his associates cannot be carried into effect among a free people. It is one of the misfortunes of large communities that antagonistic interests must arise, and that a time may come when the one which has the majority may legislate oppressively for the others. This is the secret of the passage of prohibitory laws. The country and the towns have opposite interests; the country insists on prohibition, and tries to force it on the towns; having the majority of votes, it can pass laws, but when they come to be executed, mobs and riots like that of Portland intervene, and supply what is wanting in justice in the legislative organization of the State. Force is not always right: but it often is, and this seems to be one of the

cases in which this can be said of it. On other sides besides Portland, we see evidence that the Prohibitory delusion has passed the climax, and is on the decline. In the State of Illinois, the law has been referred to the people and has been defeated by a large majority. In this State, there is a set purpose on the part of the public generally, to defeat and nullify it. Even the friends of temperance are shocked at the scandalous proceedings of the Carson League and are ready to lend a hand to prevent the execution of the law. It seems quite certain that it will meet with no favor in the courts; and more than probable that any serious attempt on the part of the army of spies, informers and vagabonds who have been engaged by the Carson League to enforce it in this city would lead to scenes compared to which the riot at Portland is a mere pastime. We shall see when July comes; meanwhile, the temperance men are losing heart everywhere, and Neal Dow, as we learn from the telegraph, has a hard time of it in the birthplace of the Maine Liquor law.

SLAVERY MEN AT HOME.-It is wonderful to note the difference which locality makes in men's sentiments. When a free soiler is at Boston, he breathes nothing short of war against every slaveowner; when a Southron gets pretty far down South, he talks of slavery as though it were going to overshadow the world, and every abolitionist would ultimately come to the gallows; and yet when these two men meet together at Washington, they find means of agreeing very pleasantly, and mapage to work side by side without any trouble from their opposite opinions on slavery. Here is the Hon. Howell Coob, for instance, a Georgia man, who writes a long letter dated Athens, Ga., intended for perusal in the South on the subject of politics generally. Well, Mr. Cobb has been to Washington, and travelled in

New York; he knows very well that there is nothing in the slavery question to prevent people differing thereon from working harmoniously together and fulfilling towards each other all the duties of good fellow-citizens. Yet his letter is predicated on the idea that the anti-slavery men and the Southerners ought to take the earliest opportunity of cutting each other's throats. He would only spare a few old democrats, and perhaps Mr Fillmore. But the others must die. What a terrible fellow is Gov. Cobb, when he is away at Athens, in Georgia, and how very different from the pleasant, affable, feasible Howell Cobb

one meets occasionally at Washington. THE OYSTER HOUSE CRITICS AND NATIVE TALENT-PATRIOTISM IN A DILEMMA.-Our readers have probably in their recollection a furious attack on the Academy of Music, addressed in the form of a letter to one of the daily papers by Mr. W. H. Fry, a short time ago, in which he chose poetically to describe that establishment as "a living lie." foundation for this elegant figure of speech lay in the fact that the directors of the Academy, after declaring their desire to encourage native talent, did not find Mr. Fry's talent to their taste. Mr. Fry professing to be an American composer-and American composers being rather rare—it was obviously the interest of a new establishment seeking novelties, to accept his works if they possessed the requisite merit. Mr. Fry's "Stabat Mater" was, however, found to be such an impracticable affair that like the pons asinorum, it broke the hearts of all who had to take part in working out its solution.

The consequence was a general revolt amongst artists, chorus singers and orchestra The dose was too strong for them; and the directors, in presence of such difficulties, were finally compelled to decline the representation on their stage of this most celebrated of Mr. W.

H. Fry's unperformed compositions. Mr. Fry may think very highly of his own works, but it is evident that the public generally do not agree with him in opinion. This is no reason, however, why he should use hard words. Strong epithets have never yet contributed to build up a reputation, more especially in the case of a professor of harmony. Mr. Fry is as well aware of this fact as ourselves, but he unfortunately cannot help himself. His peculiar amiability of temper has weakened somewhat the correctness of his mental vision, It is no wonder, therefore, that he should consider every one who differs from him in the light of "a great scoundrel."

As every eccentric genius who believes in his own infallibility is certain to meet with disciples amongst the aggregate of credulous humanity, Mr. W. H. Fry is not without a few simple minded followers. With them his compositions are the very quintessence of musical cience. One or two journals of meagre circulation and less influence, such as the Courier and Enquirer and Evening Post, which have unfortunately fallen into this delusion, and which like Mr. Fry consider all those who differ from them as "great scoundrels," felt in. dignant at the rejection of the great work on fame, and deferminad calculated to build his

by ignoring its performances aith the Academy Strange to say, the theatre not only survived the taboo of the Fry literary clique, but actually throve and prospered upon their hosility. The public crookedly enough backed up the directors in their independent judgment, against the attempt to foist upon them native mediocrity. And now the Academy, under its present management, is going to show that it can appreciate and encourage native talent when it is of the true stamp, and the public is going to support it in that laudable purpose, although for doing so both directors and public run a fair chance of being included in the

category of "great scoundrels." The young lady whom the management are about to introduce for the first time on their boards, on Saturday evening, unites, we should think, all the conditions which can render her acceptable to the American public. Native born, she has only gone abroad to win fame and popularity in a country which is the school, as well as the great theatre, of Italian lyrical art-Of her talents there can be as little question as of her nationality. The verdict of the best trained and most difficult critics in the world has stamped them with their approbation. Oa her merits, we think the directors of the Academy may fairly appeal to the public from the justice of the decision arrived at by disappointed musical composers and crotchetty journalists, as to their establishment being a "living lie." Will these advocates of native talent have the manliness to come forward and give it upon this occasion a generous support? We apprehend not. Taking their patriotic declarations and personal antipathies into consideration, the oyster house critics must now find themselves placed in rather a peculiar fix.

THE TERRIBLE WARS OF THE ADMINISTRArion.—The present administration is warlike in the extreme. It has made war at home and abroad, and it has not only destroyed the enemies of the Republic, but it has also nearly annihilated its own party. Its achievements have astonished even their authors. The President himself, the Commander-in Chief of our army and navy, stands aghast at the tremendous efforts of the Executive branch of the government since he assumed command. Once during the late awful war with Mexico, when General Pierce had achieved one of his most glorious victories, when he had carried the star spangled banner through any quantity of blood, fire, smoke, powder, and planted it upon the highest point of the enemy's works, he, like the woman who once made a perilous passage across a river, looked back, in the first flush of victory, at the escapes he had had, the dangers he had passed, and was so much frightened that he fainted

So it is with the administration to-day. It s astonished, and faints at its own bravery Look at the investment, attack upon and final reduction of that second Sebastopol, Greytown. With what reckless gallantry did the commander of our navy tell the commander of our sloopof-war to pitch into the sheds at San Juan and never mind chloroform! No sending wooden ships to knock down stone walls, at Washington. Our Napiers have to contend with nothing more powerful than naked negroes and white pine fortifications. They triumph, and the star spangled banner continues to wave as usual. And the administration fainted.

Then we were to have a war with Spa'n Flenty of cause-General Pierce was going in on the precepts of the inaugural-we heard of gons couble-shotted-crews beat to quarterships put in fighting trim-all the officers on leave gave their moustaches a war twist and

promenaded Broadway with a more fire eating air than ever. Commodore McCauley went down to Havana, the other commodores, captal'as, lieutenants and so forth, amused them selves by catching green turtles asleep on Key West. Commodore McCauley assailed a strongly fortified dinner planned by the Captain Geeral. Peace was restored. General Quitman has resigned command of the filibusters. The Spanish flag yet floats over the Moro. The war with Cuba is over. The administration fainted again.

Passing over some small border wars on the Pacific coast and elsewhere, we come to the greatest war of all, the blockade of Colonel Kinney's army and navy at the toot of Eighth street, East River. It was a terrible affair. A steamer, two stewardesses, and a small boy, cut off from escape by water during five or six days, and blockaded with the entire naval force of the United States at this point. It was a sublime moral spectacle—that fleet, those stewardesses, and that small boy. But Kinney scaped, and has sailed, like another Alexander in the schooner Emma, sighing for more worlds to conquer. The blockade is raised. Eighth street is quiet. Order reigns in avenue C. And the administration has fainted for the third time.

Thus it will be seen that the administration has justly adopted the principle of the woman that crossed the bridge-shutting her eyesrushing through the peril, and fainting in fear and astonishment at what she had done. Now, our advice to the President is, if she can be found, to send her to catch Kinney. She would be a most efficient agent in the wars of the present administration.

THE LATEST NEWS

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

Election of James Bell and John P. Hale to the United States Senate.

CONCORD, N. H., June 14, 1855. The Senate, to-day, proceeded to the election of United States Senators, with the following result:—For the long term—James Bell, 11; Harry Hibbard, 1. For the short term-John P. Hale, 10: John S. Welles, 1: L. N. Pattie, 1.

CAPTURE OF MONTEREY-THE REVOLUTION IN FULL

NEW ORLEANS, June 14, 1855. We have advices from the Brazos to the 10th instant. On the 27th ult. Menterey was attacked and taken by

General Cardens, with sixty-seven other officers, were taken prisoners. Twenty-six cannon, with other muni-tions of war, fell into the hands of the opponents of All business on the frontier is suspended.

It is reported that Caravajal and Capistran had crosse the Rio Grande, and encountered the govern

The Mission to China.

WASHINGTON, June 14, 1855. The Union of this morning says that Mr. McLane, United States Commissioner to China, has been so suc-United States Commissioner to Chins, has been so suc-cessful in the execution of his trust that no necessity exists for his return to the East.

Launch of the Steam Frigate Merrimac Boston, June 14, 1855 The steam frigate Merrimac was launched at half-past

11 o'clock this morning. She went off beautifully, in mense crowd of citizens. A salute the presence of an im was fired from the pier battery.

Mortality at New Orleans

New ORLEANS, June 14, 1855. Tetal num. New URLEANS, June 27, 100 of the last week, 381, including 200

The Cholera at Baton Rouge. New ORLEANS, June 14, 1855.

A despatch from Baton Rouge says that the cholera has appeared among the United States troops stationed at that place, in an epidemic form—that there are now firty of them very ill with it, and that several deaths

nave already occurred. Railroad Commissioners' Excursion

ELMIRA, N. Y., June 14, 1855. The State Railroad Commissioners, together with the President, directors and general superintendents of the New York and Eric Railroad, and several invited guests, route for Dunkirk.

A New Watering Place on the Frontier.

St. Catharine's, C. W., June 14, 1855.

Last evening the Stephenson House, recently erecte Last evening the Stephenson House, recently erected at the celebrated Artesian Springs, was opened by a sumptuous banquet. Over two hundred gentiemen were present—the Hon. Wm. Hamilton, a member of Parliament, presiding. Many distinguished men from evary part of Canada, and various parts of the United States, appeared as invited guests, and made eloquent speeches. This mineral spring is now regarded by scientific men as one of the most effective in curing chronic diseases in this part of the country. The Stephenson House is altoas one of the most effective in curing chronic diseases in this part of the country. The Stephenson House is altogether the finest hotel yet erected at any watering place on the continent, and being only twelve miles from the Suspension Bridge, on the Great Western Ballway, is one of the most beautiful and picturesque regions in America. It; is fast becoming a favorite summer resort for invalids who have found relief nowhere else; for sportsmen in quest of fine game, and for old habitues of fashionable watering places it is not to be equalled.

Annual Conference of the Unitarian Churches. BUFFALO, June 14, 1855. The annual conference of the Western Unitarian churches met here this morning, and delegates are pre-sent from all parts of the State and Sout's.

Fatal Accident.

HARTFORD Conn., June 14, 1865.
Willis North, gunsmith, employed in Eharpe's rifle factory in this city, was instantly killed this evening by a singular accident. He was hammering iron upon an arvil, when a piece fiew and penetrated his heart. He belonged to Middleton, Conn., and leaver a family.

Steamboat Disaster. Steamer Fashion, heroe for Lt. Louis, sunk this morning three miles below Evansville. No lives were lost. Boat and cargo will be saved.

Markets.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.
PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.
PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

PHILADELPHIA, June 14, 1885.

Money unchanged. Stocks steady. Reading, 45 0-16;
Morris Canal, 14%; Long Inland, 17%; Pennsylvania
Railroad, 44; Pennsylvania State 5's, 88.

BALTIMORE CATTLE MARKET.

BALTIMORE CATTLE MARKET.

At our cattle market to day 676 head of beef cattle
were offered, 75 of which were driven Eastward, and 520
sold at prices ranging from 8c. a 10%c. net, the cattle
generally being of good quality. Hogs were brisk at
87 50 a 88 2b.

New ORLEANS, June 14, 1835.

87 50 a 88 2b.

New Orleans, June 14, 1855.

The news by the Atlantic was published in our evening papers, and caused an advance in prices of cotton, midding being now quoted at 11c. a 11½c. The day's sales amounted to 8,500 bales. White corn has declined to 92½c. a 95c. Freights to Liverpool are firm and tending upward. A Bremen ship has been chartered at ½d.

New ORLEANS, June 14, 1855.
Cotton firm. Sales of 3,000 bales middling at 10%c. a 11%c. Flour, \$9 50. Yellow corp, 55c. a 90:
Allany, June 14, 14-12:30 P. M.
Flour is very dull at a decline. State and common brands, \$9 25 a \$9 623 Corn—Western mixed, in lots, 97c. Oats—64c, measured, for State. Wheat—Sales alout 600 bushels Canadian white at \$2 00. Whiskey, 35c. Sales light Receipts by canal:—3,730 bbls, four; 550 dc. pork; 14,908 bushels corn; 7,472 bushels oats.

BUFFALO, June 14—12:30 P. M.

BUFFALO, June 14—12:30 P. M.

Flour continues quiet, and favors buyers. Sales 300
bbls. at \$9.50 for good lilinois, \$9.87\% for fancy Michigan, \$10.25 for extra Canadian. Wheat dull; offered at
\$1.85, without buyers, for Upper Lake spring. Corn
has further declined. Sales 18,000 bushels, at 505. Oats
in moderate request, and lover. Sales 2,000 bushels, at
55c. Canal freights 13\% c. for corn to New York.

b3c. Canal freights 13%c. for corn to New York.

BUTALO, June 14—634 P. M.

Fiber is moderate request with downward tendencies. Sales 600 bbls., at \$9 37½ a \$9 50 for good Wisconsin, Illinois and Indiana; \$9 87½ for fampy Michigan, and \$10 25 for favorite extra Canadian. Wheat dul, Upper Lake spring offered at \$1 35, and refused. Corn in fair demand, and market casier. Sales 40,000 bushels, at 50c. Oats in moderate request. Sales 10,000 bushels, at 50c. Oats in moderate request. Sales 10,000 bushels, at 50c. Sales, with most buyers refusing to give even there figures. Whiskey more active, the market favoring purchasers. Sales 175 bbls., at 32c. a 33c. Canatireights active. Corn 11½c. to Albany and Troy, and 13½c to New York, and flour 60c. Beceipts for the 21 hours ending moon to-day—5,260 bbls. flour; 14,936 bushels wheat; 91,205 bushels corn; 52,718 bushels oats In store here—36,000 bushels wheat; 500,000 bushels corn; 240,000 bushels cats.

LIST OF LETTERS Academy of Music-Vestvall's Benefit.

This evening the manager of the Academy present singularly attractive and varied programme for the controllo of the company, and one of its principal at-tractions. Sagnorias Vestvali made her début in this city, under the patrenage of Madame Grisi, as Mamo Orsini, in the "Borgia." Before she sang a note her su-perb appearance and galiant bearing had etablished her in the favor of the house, and in the well-known brin-dial. "Il Sagrato processor fellio." As the completed diai, "Il Segreto per esser felice," &c., she completed her triumph. Her career since, at the Academy, is well known to our operatic readers. Her acting of the Gipsey, in the "Trevatore," has been favorably compared with Miss C. Cushman's great performance of Meg

Signorina Vestvall is equally popular with artists and with the public. The b.ll for to night has been made clude as many of the company as could be engsged; and the fact that time does not stand still even at the command of a beautiful woman, compelled the committee to decline the services of several artists who were anxious to appear. The programme includes the last act of "Rigolatto," with Signorina Vestvali as Mag-dalena; the second and fourth acts of the "Trovators," with Signorina Vestval as Azecuna, and the last act of "Romeo and Juliet," with the beneficiaric as Romeo. On this night Signora S effanone will make her last appearance in this country. Signori Brignoii, Bolcioni, Badali, Amedio, and other eminent artists, are also in-

cluded in the cast.

The Academy should be crowded this evening to hear his programme, leaving the claims of Signorias Vest vali out of the question. Raxely has a more popular relection of entertainments been presented to the New

BURTON'S THEATRE. - This house, which was re opened or the summer on Monday, is doing a very good busi ness. The company is a very good one, including Mr. Eddy, Mr. Chanfrau, Mr. De Walden, Mrs Frost, Miss lbertine, and other favorites. Three pleasant pieces are up for to-night.

City Polities.
TANMANY SOCIETY OR THE COLUMBIAN ORDER. The Sachems of this society met in the chamber of the Old Wigwam lest night, in full force. There was very little business transacted, however.

After the minutes of the last meeting had been read-

After the minutes of the last meeting had been reacand approved, the subject of the proper celebration of
the approaching anniversary of the Fourth of July was
taken up. A committee of arrangements was appointed, and the entire matter—communicating with distinguished friends and brothers, the selecting or recommending of an orator of the day, &c.—referred to itsmembers, who will in due time report.

The meeting then adjourned.

Marine Affairs. THE VANDEBUT STEAMERS .- A correspondent writing

from Liverpool by the last steamer, says:—

I am assured that arrangements have been made at:
Southampton for the accommodation of the Vanderbitt
line of steamers, which hereafter will take their depurture from Europe from that port, instead of, as heretofore, from Havre. They will leave Havre and Southampton on the same day.

THE STEAMSHIP JAMESTOWN, Lowis Parrish, master, ar rived yesterday evening at 7 o'clock, only twenty-four bours from Norfolk, with a large freight and 84 passengers; 28 in steerage. Returning, she will leave pier No. 18 North river, Saturday evening, at 4 o'clock.

THE STRANGE CALEDONIA GOT OFF.—Eliwood Walter Esq., Secretary of the Board of Underwriters, received the following telegraphic despatch yesterday.—

NEWPORT, June 14, 1855.

The steamer Caledonia is off, and we are on our way

WRECK OF THE BRITISH SHIP LOCHMARER CASTLE--EIIwood Walter, Esq., Secretary of the Board of Under-writers, received a telegraphic despatch yesterday from Quebec, announcing the loss of the British ship Lochma-ber Castle, on the 6th inst., on the Bird Rocks. The bark Sophia Kidson arrived below Quebec on the 12th, with supposed to be safe. The Lochmaber Castle had made several voyages from Europe to the United States.

several voyages from Europe to the United States.

THE SERVIER OF THE BARK MACHOLIA.—The revenue cutter McClelland, Captain Ottinger, arrived in port yesterday, having in charge the bark Magnolia, freighted with arms and ammunition for the Kinney expedition to Central America. On the 19th ult, at 6 o'clock, P. M., Captain Ottinger received orders from the government by telegraph to sail for St. Joseph's Bay for the purpose of celsing two of Col. Kinney's magazine alips, the Magnolia and the Amelia. At 7½ o'clock, P. M., the cutter was under way to execute the order, which came from the Secretary of the Treasury to the Collector of the port. Arriving at St. Joseph, the outter found one of the birds had taken wing, the Amelia having put to sea some five days before for parts unknown. The Magnelia was also united to the content of the port of the po

City Intelligence.

HOW A YOUNG NEW YORKER TRIED TO KISS A PRIMA DONNA, AND WHAT HIS SUCCESS WAS.—It is related of the beautiful woman of her age, that when entering her carriage one day, she was suddenly reized by a rough looking fellow, who held her by the neck until he kissed carriage one day, she was suddenly reised by a rough looking fellow, who held her by the neck until he kissed her. She was on the point of testifying her disgust of the unwilling salute, when she heard her assaulter say, "My eyes, if I ain't bussed the handsomest woman in the world." The compliment so pleased the Dutchess, that she forgave the insait, and ordered the coachman to drive on A somewhat similar occurrence took place on Wednesday night. It appears that the charming Prima Donna Vestvali was at the Academy of Music on that evening, not on the stage, however, to the great regret of her admirers, but in a private box, where she, of course, attracted the attention of the house. She retired early, and on her way home, accompanied by her brother, she was accossed by a well-dressed fellow, who had evidently been indulging too freely in libations to Bacchus, who announced his intention of kissing her. Astonished at his andacity, the prima donna was, for a wonder, out of voice for a time, a fact that the stranger took advantage of to explain his position. He did not mean to insult her—he respected her too highly for that, but she must allow him the liberty of hissing some part of her person—her gloved hand, the hem of her garment, a ribbox, anything that would justify him in saying that he had saluted the charming prima donna. For a time Vestvali was so astonished at the impudence of the fellow that she could not find words to express her indignation, but he pleaded his cause so carnestly, and was so gentlemanly withal in his inebriety, that her anger cooled, and she attempted to pass him without gratifying his amarous request. At this point our information is somewhat inaccurate, and it is difficult to say whether the tip of the fair prima donna's glove came in contact with the impertiacest stranger's lip or not, but certain it is that she was not quite so much displeased when she left him as at the time he first spoke to her—a fact going to prove that a woman, whether a cutchess or a prima donna, is not inse

ter home without further impediment.

THE ITALIAN OPERA TURNED KNOW NOTHING—SERENADE to Miss Eliza Hensier -- What Fry's Stabat couldn't effect, the beauty and voice of Eliza Henaler has accom-pliched. The entire chorus and orchestra, Max Maretzek and all, have abjured foreign idols, and laid them retzek and all, have abjured foreign idels, and laid themselves contentedly down at the pretty feet of the fair Boston Eliza. If any doubt it, let them go to Vestvali's benefit to night, and then adjourn immediately afterwards to the Everett House, Union square, where the chorus and orchestra of the Academy intend to prove their devotion to American principles by sloging and playing the best tunes they know—"Yankee Doodle?" included. At rehearsal yesterday, they came out with this spontaneous offert oons of the committee, who said it did them honor, and they deserved a re engagement for next year. So let all Young New York go to Vestvah's benefit—Old New York is bookei already—and then adjourn over to the Everett House. Enthusizem is rising—and so is the thermometer.

Fickpockers in Omnibuses and City Cans.—A num-

PICKPOCKETS IN ORNINUSES AND CIFT CARS.—A num-ber of complaints have beed made lately of robberies ber of complaints have beed made lately of robberies committed in the public convayances throughout the city. A lady friend of a person attached to this paper had her portemonase taken from her pocket ic an ombibus, and although she telt confident it was done by a well dreased fellow who ast beside her, she was too much alarmed to make no wa the fact to the driver, and the scamp escaped with his booty. The same lady had the guard of her waith cut a few days before. We understand Mayor Wood is about to place skilful detectives in the omnibuses to put a stop, if possible, to the depredations of these adroit rogues. Little girls have been trained to the description of pillering, and picking pockets in combuses, so also been reduced to a science. Ladies ridin/is stages had better keep a sharp lookout on instinuates, good looking fellows who crowd too near them in stages, or they may be relieved of some super fluous cas.

FIRE IN HOUSTON STREET.—Between eight and o'clock lat night, a fire took place in a cabinet shop! Columbi street, corner of Houston. Damage about \$150.

FIRE I FOURTH STREET .- The alarm of fire in the Fift

district, ast night, between eleven and twelve o'clock was ca/ed by a slaughter house taking fire at No. 461 Fourth-street, near Second avenue. Damage about \$50.0. The premises belonged to Classray & Co.

Fig In FORTHERS STREET.—Between 5 and 6 o'clock on

Tuefay evening, a fire broke out in a stable, situated in prieth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, beinging to George Boyce. The stable was simumed, by fire originated by some boy, at play, throwing a lated match amongst the bay and straw. Loss estimated at about \$250. No insurance.